UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/448
10 October 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/
FRENCH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda items 11, 27, 31, 38, 39,
40, 46, 50, 58, 65, 77, 78,
101, 118, 150 and 151

REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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DECLARATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY ON THE AERIAL AND NAVAL MILITARY ATTACK AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA BY THE PRESENT UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IN APRIL 1986

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

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ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

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PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

FINANCING OF THE ACTIVITIES ARISING FROM SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 687 (1991):

(a) UNITED NATIONS IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION;

(b) OTHER ACTIVITIES

COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

OBSERVER STATUS FOR THE SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Letter dated 28 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the following documents, in the English, French and Arabic languages, adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, at its seventh extraordinary session, held at Islamabad from 7 to 9 September 1994:

(a) Final communiqué (annex I);

(b) Resolutions adopted (annex II).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 11, 27, 31, 38, 39, 40, 46, 50, 58, 65, 77, 78, 101, 118, 150 and 151.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

FINAL COMMUNIQUE
OF THE SEVENTH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE
ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
HELD IN ISLAMABAD - ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
2-4 RABIUL THANI 1415H, CORRESPONDING TO
7-9 SEPTEMBER 1994

1. On the request of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and in accordance with the Rules of Procedures of Meetings of the OIC, the Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 4 Rabi Ul Thani, 1415H, corresponding to 7 to 9 September, 1994.

2. The Conference was held under the high patronage of Her Excellency Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

3. A. The following Member States attended the Conference:

1. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
2. Azerbaijan Republic
3. Islamic State of Afghanistan
4. Republic of Albania
5. State of United Arab Emirates
6. Republic of Indonesia
7. Republic of Uganda
8. Islamic Republic of Iran
9. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
10. State of Bahrain
11. Brunei Darussalam
12. Burkina Faso
13. People's Republic of Bangladesh
14. Republic of Benin
15. Republic of Turkey
16. Republic of Chad
17. Republic of Tunisia
18. Republic of Gabon
19. Republic of the Gambia
20. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
21. Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros
22. Republic of Djibouti
23. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
24. Republic of Senegal
25. Republic of Sudan
26. Syrian Arab Republic
27. Republic of Sierra Leone
28. Somali Republic
29. Republic of Iraq
30. Sultanate of Oman
31. Republic of Guinea

32. Republic of Guinea-Bissau
33. State of Palestine
34. Republic of Kyrgyzstan
35. State of Qatar
36. Republic of Cameroun
37. State of Kuwait
38. Republic of Lebanon
39. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
40. Republic of Maldives
41. Republic of Mali
42. Malaysia
43. Arab Republic of Egypt
44. Kingdom of Morocco
45. Islamic Republic of Mauritania
46. Republic of Niger
47. Federal Republic of Nigeria
48. Republic of Yemen

B. THE FOLLOWING SPECIALIZED INSTITUTION OF THE OIC:

- Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Jeddah.

C. OBSERVERS

i) MUSLIM COMMUNITIES

- Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris
- Moro National Liberation Front

ii) INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

- United Nations.

D. INVITEES:

1. States

- Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Republic of Croatia
- Republic of Kazakhstan

2. Organizations

- Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO).
- U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

- Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

3. Islamic Institution

- Muslim World League, Makkah Al Mukarramah.

4. The Conference was opened by Her Excellency Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. She welcomed the participating delegations. In her truly inspiring inaugural address, the Prime Minister presented the vision of a politically enlightened, economically vibrant and socially advanced Muslim Ummah, at harmony with itself, playing a vital role in the maintenance of international peace and progress as the world moves into the new millennium.

5. While forcefully espousing the need for strengthening of Islamic unity and solidarity, she stated that to-day Muslims are the main victims of aggression all over the world. She drew the attention to the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Afghanistan and Jammu and Kashmir.

6. She asserted that Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds Al-Sharif must remain a central focus of the Islamic World and called for the restoration of the Holy Places to Muslim sovereignty and the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the occupied territories. She expressed Pakistan's support for the Middle East Peace Process.

7. Referring to the tragic situation in Afghanistan, she stated that Pakistan has a deep and abiding interest for the well-being and prosperity of Afghan brothers and sisters and restoration of peace and stability there. She urged the Conference to seek to promote reconciliation in Afghanistan and the necessity of all Afghan leaders and groups to agree on a political compromise for a fully representative government which can revive the peace process, reconstruction and rehabilitation.

8. The Prime Minister dwelt at length on the tragedy which has engulfed the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina and emphasized the dangers inherent in acquiescence to aggression. She called upon the Conference to build a plan to help Bosnian people achieve their legitimate objectives.

9. The Prime Minister poignantly described the grave situation in Jammu and Kashmir, where over 600,000 Indian troops were ruthlessly perpetrating a campaign of aggression against the heroic and determined struggle of Kashmiri people for freedom. She stated that Kashmir is not a dispute over territory but it is a conflict about the destiny of a people - people like Palestinians, Bosnians, Kuwaitis, the Afghans. She stated that the Security Council's Resolutions on Kashmir had not been implemented. She stated that initially India obfuscated, subsequently it refuted its solemn commitments to the UN Resolutions.

Despite a lapse of time, these resolutions remained legally valid and politically relevant.

10. The Prime Minister stated that while India was inflicting "state terrorism" against the Kashmiris, it had the temerity to portray the Kashmiri struggle as terrorism. India's campaign of terror continues to turn the Valley of Kashmir into the killing fields of South Asia. She reminded the international community that as states have the right to self-defense under the UN Charter, so do peoples who are subjected to foreign aggression. Refuting India's claim that Kashmir is its integral part, the Prime Minister described the Kashmiri uprising as a natural and universal expression of a people yearning to be free.

11. She urged the representatives of the Muslim World to hear the voice of the true representatives of the Kashmiri people and demanded that the representatives of the All Parties Hurriyet Conference should be allowed by India to come to this Conference. She stated that for the sake of justice, regional stability and for the sake of world peace, a solution must be found to Kashmir. The Prime Minister also emphasized that Islamic countries must develop a strategy for unity and a process of introspection should commence for developing such a strategy.

12. On the proposal of His Excellency the Head of Delegation of the Republic of Turkey, the Conference decided to adopt the inaugural address of Her Excellency Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan as an official document of the Conference.

13. Their Excellencies the Heads of Delegations of the Republic of the Gambia, the State of Qatar and the People's Republic of Bangladesh on behalf of the African, Arab and Asian Member States respectively, expressed their profound gratitude and sincere thanks to Her Excellency Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto for patronizing the Conference by her presence and the highly inspiring guidelines contained in her inaugural address. Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers also thanked the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the excellent arrangements it had made to ensure the success of the Conference and for the generous hospitality extended by it to all delegations.

14. The Conference heard the important message of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit. He expressed the thanks of the Islamic Ummah to the Government and People of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for once again hosting the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference. He also expressed the hope that the Conference deliberations will enable the Organization to progress in the search of bold solutions.

15. The Conference was also addressed by His Excellency Haris Silajdzic, Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina who in his eloquent and moving statement warned

about dangers to international peace and security inherent in acquiescence of aggression and genocide.

16. His Excellency Sardar Aseff Ahmad Ali, Foreign Minister of Pakistan was unanimously elected as Chairman. The Republic of Uganda, the Republic of Tunisia and the State of Palestine were elected as Vice-Chairmen. The Republic of Turkey was elected as Rapporteur-General.

17. The Chairman, His Excellency Sardar Aseff Ahmad Ali, delivered a statement in which he welcomed all participants and paid a warm tribute to H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, the OIC Secretary General for his tireless efforts on behalf of the Islamic Ummah. He stated that the convening of this meeting at a two weeks notice underscored the dynamic character of the Organization and its ability to respond urgently to emerging challenges. He stated that the four themes of this meeting needed immediate attention. The development on Bosnia-Herzegovina had reached a critical stage. The conflict in Afghanistan continued to take its enormous human and material toll. The people of Palestine remained in urgent need of support and solidarity. Jammu and Kashmir remained in the grip of a most inhuman oppression.

18. In his address at the inaugural session of the Ministerial Conference, His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference paid a warm tribute to Their Excellencies President Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari and Prime Minister Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto for their constant attention and steadfast support to all joint Islamic causes.

19. The Secretary General also expressed his profound gratitude to the Government and people of Pakistan for their warm and generous welcome and for the arrangements made to ensure the full success of the Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20. The Secretary General stated that the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif has remained the central focus of the endeavours of the OIC. The situation in the Middle East had lately witnessed important developments. The peace process has gained momentum. He emphasized that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif must be resolved in a manner acceptable to the Islamic world.

21. The Secretary General also drew attention to the massive Indian military build up in Kashmir that has fueled tensions and jeopardized peace and security in South Asia. He stated that the core of this problem is the continuing denial by India of the right of self-determination to the Kashmiri people, as is envisaged in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. He stated that while supporting efforts for a peaceful solution of the Jammu and

Kashmir dispute, it was important that member states intensify their efforts to persuade India to end its repression in Kashmir.

22. Referring to Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Secretary General stated that the OIC, in its forceful espousal of the just cause of the Bosnian people, has consistently reminded the international community of the imperative need for ensuring peace with justice in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

23. The Secretary General also referred to the continuing fratricidal conflict in Afghanistan and apprised the Conference about his efforts to promote a new political consensus among Afghan parties by launching a credible process of intra-Afghan dialogue.

24. Thereafter, the Conference approved the Report of the meeting of Senior Officials which was presented by the Chairman of the Meeting, His Excellency Najmuddin Sheikh, Foreign Secretary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

25. The Conference adopted the draft Agenda submitted by the meeting of Senior Officials.

26. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports submitted by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on various items of the agenda.

27. During the general debate, the Foreign Ministers and heads of delegations analyzed the situation in the Islamic world particularly the challenges confronting the people of Palestine, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Jammu and Kashmir and Afghanistan. They emphasized the need for intensifying collective efforts to promoting just and equitable solutions to these problems as well as for the realization of the noble objectives of the Charter of the OIC.

PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

28. The Conference reaffirmed that the Palestine Question is the prime cause of all Muslims, and expressed its pride in, and solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle for removing the effects of Israeli occupation and building the Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine with a view to fulfilling the inalienable Palestinian national rights, including the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to determine their own future, and to establish their own independent state on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

29. It expressed its support for the peace process in the Middle East, based on the resolutions of international legality, in particular Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, which guarantee full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al Quds Al

Sharif, as well as from the occupied Syrian Golan and the occupied Lebanese and Jordanian territories. It welcomed the agreements concluded within this framework and expressed the hope that progress would be achieved on the other issues.

30. It further affirmed that Al Quds Al Sharif is the core of the Palestine Question which in turn, is at the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, that it is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and all the provisions applicable to the other occupied territories under the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly also apply to it. It emphasized the necessity of its restoration to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine for the sake of peace and security in the region.

31. It strongly condemned the aggressive Israeli scheme to partition the Ibrahimi Mosque Enclosure in the occupied city of Al Khalil, which aims at seizing and judaizing most of it and building a Jewish temple on its site. It requested Member States to coordinate and step up their efforts in the various international fora with a view to thwarting this scheme and maintaining the Ibrahimi Mosque enclosure as a sacred shrine for Muslims as it has always been through the ages.

32. It called on the international community to work for the return of the international observers to the city of Al Khalil in accordance with Security Council Resolution No. 904, and to persuade Israel to allow them to carry out their tasks there as well as in all occupied Palestinian territories.

33. It demanded the full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan to the borders existing on 4 June 1967.

34. It strongly condemned Israel for refusing to comply with Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and imposing its jurisdiction, its laws and its administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, as well as Israel's policies of annexation, establishment of settlements, expropriation of lands, diversion of water resources and imposition of Israeli nationality on Syrian Citizen. It considered that all these measures are null and void and a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to the protection of civilians in times of war and occupation particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

35. It strongly condemned Israel's continuing occupation of Southern Lebanon and the Western Bekaa and demanded the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Lebanese territory in accordance with Security Council Resolution No. 425 of 1978.

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

36. The Conference reaffirmed the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. It expressed its grave concern over the fact that the Serbian side has been consolidating its territorial occupation and defying the Security Council which has been prevented from authorizing the use of force to secure the implementation of its relevant resolutions.

37. It noted with consternation the grave situation arising from the rejection, by the Serbian side, of the peace plan proposed by the 5 Nation Contact Group and expressed its full support to the principled, courageous and conciliatory position, taken in the spirit of peace, of the Bosnian Government, especially their acceptance of the 5 Nation Peace Plan which imposed the difficult burden of internal border delineation. It also noted that the lack of firm action on the part of the 5 Nation Contact Group has been interpreted as a weakening of the commitment of the Five Nation Contact Group and that the immediate Serbian response to this weakening has been the targeting of UN personnel, shutting down of the Sarajevo "Blue Route" and intensifying of ethnic cleansing.

38. It strongly urged the adoption of several measures to strengthen the peace process and to make it credible including the deployment of international monitors/forces along all the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with Serbia and Montenegro; mutual recognition of all the States in the region within their internationally recognized borders; tightening of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) which should be strictly enforced; adequate protection for people who have taken refuge in the UN designated safe areas; close air support and air strikes; expansion of the UNPROFOR mandate; extension of the Safe Areas to cover all the territories allocated in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; demilitarization of Sarajevo and its 10 opstinas; reaffirmation of the status of Sarajevo as the undivided and united capital of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; reopening of the Blue Routes and mandating of UN presence in Banja Luka and Bijeljina to deter crimes against civilians.

39. It demanded that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be provided with all necessary means for self defense to exercise individually or collectively its inherent right, recognized by Article 51 of the UN Charter and expressed its readiness to cooperate with all UN member states who exhibit a willingness on their own initiative to provide the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the means for self defense.

40. It reiterated the inapplicability of Security Council Resolution 713 to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia and called upon the Security Council to confirm this. If no Security Council confirmation is forthcoming, the OIC membership, along with other UN members, will come to the conclusion that members acting individually or collectively can provide the means of self defense to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

41. It called upon the Security Council and the Five Nation Contact Group to refrain from entertaining suggestions concerning lifting or easing of existing sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro, at this stage.

42. It also urged the Governments and financial institutions as well as humanitarian organizations to extend direct or indirect financial and humanitarian assistance to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina aimed at alleviating the humanitarian crisis, rehabilitating the basic economic activities for the survival of population as well as assisting the firms operating abroad.

43. It warned, once again, the Serb and Montenegren authorities as well as all persons who commit or order the commission of breaches of international humanitarian law in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that they are individually responsible in respect of such breaches and will be punished for war crimes in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and requested in this context the International Tribunal established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 829 to expeditiously try and punish those responsible for the perpetration of crimes against humanity in the former Yugoslavia.

44. It also appealed to the international community to mobilize resources for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in coordination and cooperation with the Agency for Reconstruction and Development (AICRED) and emphasized the need to aid the efforts of the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo in conjunction with Security Council Resolution 900.

JAMMU AMD KASHMIR

45. The Conference expressed its concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against innocent Kashmiris. It also regretted that the Government of India has not responded favourably so far to the offer of the Good Offices Mission made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and renewed by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and that the OIC Fact Finding

Mission was not allowed to visit Indian held Jammu and Kashmir.

46. It noted the report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute (Document No. EX-ICFM/7-94/ PIL/D.3) and endorsed the recommendations contained therein. It called for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

47. It condemned the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and called for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination. It called upon Member states to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the massive human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. It also called upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

48. It supported the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to initiate a meaningful bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and called upon the Government of India to respond positively to these efforts. It affirmed that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

49. It expressed its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region and called upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.

50. It appealed to the Member States, OIC and Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

51. It requested the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

52. It requested the Secretary General to establish contact with the governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

53. It endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary General that the true representatives of the Kashmiri people should be enabled to have their views expressed in the OIC and other international fora and requested the

Secretary General to take necessary steps in this regard.

54. It also requested the Secretary General to send a three member OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir as decided by the Twentieth and Twenty-first Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, and to submit a report to him. It requested the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

55. It recommended that member states continue to coordinate their positions and to take joint action at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant international fora to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

56. It decided to establish an OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir at the United Nations in New York, to coordinate the efforts of Member States for promoting the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people in accordance with the UN Resolutions and for safeguarding their fundamental human rights and requested the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the expeditious setting up of the OIC Contact Group on Kashmir, in consultation with the Chairman of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

AFGHANISTAN

57. The Conference reiterated its commitment to the promotion of peace and stability in Afghanistan and to the safeguarding of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of this country.

58. It noted with serious concern that since the adoption of Resolution 8/21-P by the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Afghan parties have not been able, so far, to evolve a national consensus as a consequence of which the political crisis has deepened leading to the escalation of armed conflict.

59. It appealed to the Afghan leadership to spare no effort to bring the hostilities to an immediate end and emphasized the urgent need for a new political consensus among the Afghan parties. It also emphasized the need for the launching of a credible intra-Afghan process for restoring peace and stability in Afghanistan and for reviving the political, economic, social and institutional infrastructure of the Afghan society.

60. It also emphasized the need for promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement among all political parties and segments of the Afghan society as well as for demobilization of armed groups and formation of national army and police force.

61. It expressed its appreciation and support to the initiatives taken by the Secretary General to promote a credible intra-Afghan peace process and endorsed his recommendations for the opening of an OIC Office for Afghanistan and the installation of an OIC monitoring mechanism. It called upon the Afghan parties to extend their full cooperation to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative for Afghanistan. It also reaffirmed the decision of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem.

62. It also expressed its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the United Nations to draw the attention of the international community to the acute economic and political problems of Afghanistan, and in mobilizing assistance for its rehabilitation and reconstruction.

63. It requested the Islamic Development Bank to evaluate the war damage and destruction in Afghanistan and to prepare a comprehensive report on requirements for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country. It also appealed to the international community in particular Member States to respond to the humanitarian exigencies of the situation in Afghanistan by extending generous assistance.It also urged member states and Islamic financial institutions to provide assistance for the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and called for the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of Afghan refugees.

CONFLICT BETWEEN ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN

64. The Conference strongly condemned the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijan Republic and considered the actions perpetrated against civilian Azeri population in occupied Azeri territory as crimes against humanity.

65. It strongly demanded the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, immediate unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories inter alia Lachin and Shusha regions and strongly urged Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic.

66. It called on the Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Azerbaijan Republic; take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic and decided to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations.

67. It reaffirmed that, acquisition of land by use of force cannot be recognized. It called for a just and peaceful

settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers.

68. It urged both Armenia and Azerbaijan and all states member of the Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing CSCE peace process and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

69. It reaffirmed its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country and called for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.

70. It also expressed its concern over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic and requested the member states, Islamic Development Bank and the other Islamic Institutions to render urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Azerbaijan Republic.

THE CRISIS BETWEEN THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLES LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ON ONE HAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND UNITED KINGDOM ON THE OTHER

71. The Conference examined the current crisis between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the one hand, and the United States of America and the United Kingdom on the other and expressed satisfaction at the flexibility shown by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its readiness for cooperation with the efforts made to resolve this crisis through peaceful means so as to achieve justice for all and to safeguard the Jamahiriya's national sovereignty in accordance with the U.N. Charter and international law.

72. It called on all parties to exert greater efforts to reach a solution of the crisis thereby ending the plight to which the Libyan people are subjected as a result of the embargo imposed on them. It declared its support for the proposal made in the resolution adopted by the League of Arab States (Doc. 5373-DA,(101)-G 3) on 27 March 1994 calling for the holding of just trial of the two suspects by Scottish Judges in accordance with Scottish law at the seat of the International Court of Justice in The Hague and for urging the Security Council to take into consideration this constructive proposal in order to seek a peaceful solution to avoid any escalation of the crisis, which would exacerbate tension in the region. It called upon the Security Council to review its resolutions Nos. 748 and 883 on the crisis.

BUDGETS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT AND ITS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1994-95

73. The Conference adopted the budgets of the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs for the financial year 1994-95 as contained in Resolution No. 7/7-EX.

CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

74. The Conference was informed about the results of the Consultative Meeting of the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, held concurrently with the Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers with a view to preparing for the next Ministerial Meeting of this Committee to be held in New York at the end of September 1994.

VOTE OF THANKS

75. At the conclusion of the deliberations, His Excellency Mohammad Ibrahim Masood, Minister of State of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, speaking on behalf of all the participants expressed their heartfelt thanks and gratitude to Government and People of Pakistan for hosting this important Conference which has succeeded in imparting a new impetus to the efforts of the Organization of Islamic Conference in seeking just and equitable solutions to the issues of serious concern to the Islamic world. He also expressed their appreciation for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to the delegations.

76. His Excellency Sardar Aseff Ahmad Ali, Foreign Minister of Pakistan and Chairman of the Conference thanked all participants for responding spontaneously to Pakistan's request for the convening of this Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and for their valuable contribution to ensuring the success of this Conference. He also expressed his appreciation for the dedicated efforts made by the Secretary General as well as his staff in the service of the noble causes of the Islamic Ummah.

ISLAMABAD
4 Rabiul Thani, 1415 H
(9 September 1994)

ANNEX II

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SEVENTH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ISLAMABAD - ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN 7-9 SEPTEMBER 1994 (2-4 RABIUL THANI, 1415H)

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RESOLUTION NO.1/7-EX
ON THE
QUESTION OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF,
PALESTINE AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 4 Rabi'II, 1415H (7-9 September 1994),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict contained in Document No. EX-ICFM/7-94/QP-D.1;

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to the resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Ministerial Conferences on the Question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in the other occupied Arab territories;

Recalling resolutions 465, 476 and 478 of the Security Council on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Islamic resolutions emphasizing that the Question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif constitutes the heart of the Palestine Question which is the prime cause of all Muslims and the core of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, and that a just and comprehensive peace will only be achieved with the return of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine;

Reaffirming the U.N. Security Council resolution No.681 which states that all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of War, concluded on 12 August 1949, apply to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Recalling resolution 904 (1994) of the Security Council on the massacre of the Ibrahimi Mosque in the city of Al-Khalil which calls for the provision of international protection to the Palestinians in the city of Al-Khalil;

Expressing deep concern at Israel's continuing repressive measures and practices against Palestinian citizens, its siege of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the continuing Israeli attacks on Southern Lebanon and Western Al-Bekaa;

Proceeding from Islamic and international resolutions which reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, for the re-establishment of their sovereignty over their land, and the exercise of their inalienable national rights;

Noting with interest the continuation of peace efforts aiming at the realization of a just and comprehensive solution of the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of Security Council Resolution 242 and 338, the principle of "land for peace" and the national and legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people;

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations in the efforts to secure a just and comprehensive settlement of the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

1. Reaffirms all the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences, relating to the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

2. Reaffirms that the Palestine Question is the prime cause of all Muslims, and expresses its pride in, and solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle for removing the effects of Israeli occupation and building the Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine with a view to fulfilling the inalienable Palestinian national rights including the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establish their own independent State on national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

3. Calls on Member States to further strengthen their solidarity with the Palestinian people, and support their just and legitimate struggle for ending Israeli occupation and achieving all their goals of freedom and independence.

4. Affirms that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region can only be achieved through complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and from the other occupied Arab territories.

5. Expresses its support and backing for the peace process in the Middle East, which is aimed at bringing about a just and

comprehensive solution to the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict and welcomes the agreements concluded within the framework of the peace process. It believes that the success of the peace process in the Middle East hinges on the fulfillment of the following principles and basic factors:

First

It being based on the resolutions of international legality, including resolutions 242 and 338 of the Security Council, and the obligation to implement them in accordance with the Arab and international understanding of the two resolutions, which guarantees full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as from the occupied Syrian Golan and Jordanian territories, and on the basis of the formula "land for peace"; of the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people, and of the need to enable them to exercise their right of return in conformity with resolution 194.

Second

Applicability of Security Council resolution 242 to all Arab occupied territories including the Palestinian territories.

Third

The fact that Al-Quds is the heart of the Palestine Question which, in turn, is the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Al-Quds is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and to it apply all the provisions applicable to the other occupied territories under the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, and the necessity of its return to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine, for the sake of peace and security in the region.

Fourth

Dismantling the settlements already established since they are unlawful under the resolutions of international legality including resolution 465 of the Security Council, and cessation of the settling of

Jews in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, combined with the necessity of providing international guarantees to that effect.

Fifth

The need to secure international protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, to implement the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Hague Treaty of 1907, to halt all Israel's terrorist and repressive practices against the Palestinian people and Palestinian detainees in the occupied Palestinian territories, to halt the expropriation and attempted transformation of Islamic and Christian properties and waqfs, to halt the continuing violations of Islamic and Christian holy places and to halt the excavations which endanger these shrines.

6. Calls for continued support for the Palestine Liberation Organization so that it can face up to the next phase, and for its stands in the forthcoming negotiations, aimed at consolidating the transfer of power in the occupied Palestinian territories to the Palestinian National Authority, and firmly establishing its control over all occupied Palestinian territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and appeals to the various nations in the world to extend their support and assistance to the Palestinian National Authority.

7. Calls for a more effective participation of the United Nations in promoting the success of the peace process in the Middle East, and reaffirms the continued and constant responsibility of the United Nations vis-a-vis the Palestine Question until a just and comprehensive solution to all its aspects is achieved securing an end to occupation and the exercise, by the Palestinian people, of their inalienable national rights.

8. Warns the international opinion and the Security Council against the gravity of Israel's behaviour as though it were excepted from abiding by the principles of international law and exempted from compliance with the norms of international legality, and urges the international community to compel Israel to desist from

violating the principles of international legality and to implement the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council without delay or procrastination.

9. Deplores the aggressive Israeli scheme to partition the Ibrahimi Mosque Enclosure in the occupied city of Al-Khalil, which aims at seizing and judaizing most of it and building a Jewish temple on its site. It calls on the Member States to continue their coordination and intensive efforts in the various international fora to prevent the implementation of this scheme and preserve the Ibrahimi Enclosure as a sacred mosque for Muslims as it has been through the ages. It warns that any slackness in these efforts, would encourage Israel to undermine the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Islamic and Christian shrines, which would affect the peace process.

10. Calls on the international community to work for the return of the international observers to the city of Al-Khalil in accordance with the Security Council resolution No. 904, and to oblige Israel to allow them to carry out their tasks.

11. Invites Member States to work within the framework of the United Nations and at the international institutions and fora for compelling Israel to release the detainees, bring back the deportees, put an end to the method of collective punishment, and desist from any works that would endanger life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

12. Strongly condemns Israel's continuing occupation of Southern Lebanon and Western Bekaa as well as its continuing aggressions and repressive and military practices against Lebanese citizens and against the Palestinian refugees in the camps in Lebanon. It calls on the U.N Security Council to take the necessary measures to halt these aggressions immediately and demands the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Lebanese territory. It reiterates its attachment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon within its international recognized borders, as well as the need for implementing the Security Council resolutions

on Lebanon, particularly resolution 425 (1978); it expresses its appreciation of the achievements of the High-Level Arab Committee of the Three, and calls on the international community to contribute to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon.

13. Strongly condemns the policy of Israel in refusing to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981), and in imposing its jurisdiction, its laws and its administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, as well as Israel's policies of annexation, establishment of settlements, expropriation of lands, diversion of water resources and imposition of Israeli nationality on Syrian citizens. It considers that all those measures are null and void, and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law, relating to occupation and war and particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. It demands the complete withdrawal of Israel from the entire Syrian Golan to the lines held on 4 June 1967.

14. Calls on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487(1981), to accede to the treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to implement the Resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli Atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System, to proclaim Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its stockpile of nuclear weapons and materials to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction, and primarily nuclear weapons in the Middle East region, and fundamental factor for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

15. Commends the efforts deployed by Al-Quds Committee, under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

16. Stresses the importance of continued joint Islamic efforts to preserve holy shrines in the occupied Palestinian territories and counter Israeli measures aiming at the judaization of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other holy places, within the framework of efforts

to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Arab - Islamic sovereignty.

17. Calls on Member States to honour their commitment to cover the approved budgets of the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf set at one hundred million dollars each. It invites them to pay their contributions and appeals to them to continue the fund-raising campaign at official and popular levels in favour of the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf.

18. Endorses the recommendations made by the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the Governing Board of the Al-Quds Fund.

19. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian People, and to all peoples and peace-loving forces for their support of the Palestinian Question in the international fora, and their backing of the struggle and blessed Intifada of the Palestinian people. It calls on them to continue that support and assistance by all available means.

20. Requests the Secretary General to take necessary measures for continuing and strengthening contacts and coordination on the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, the European Union, and the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

21. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/7-EX
ON
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 4 Rabiul Thani, 1415H, corresponding to 7 - 9 September, 1994,

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which emphasize the commitment of Islamic Ummah to the consolidation of international peace and security;

Bearing in mind the obligation of all States to act in conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter;

Reaffirming particularly the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations;

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Recalling the Resolutions No. 1/5-EX and 1/6-EX on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina adopted respectively in Istanbul and in Jeddah by the Fifth and Sixth Extraordinary Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as well as the relevant provisions of the Final Declaration of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Sixth Islamic Summit Enlarged to the Chairmen of the Standing Committees, held in Dakar as well as Resolution 7/21-P adopted by the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also all the relevant resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly regarding Bosnia-Herzegovina, particularly General Assembly resolutions 46/242, 47/121 and 48/88 as well those adopted by the Human Rights Commission;

Gravely concerned over the fact that the Serbian side has been consolidating its territorial occupation and defying the Security Council which has been prevented from authorizing the use of force to secure the implementation of its relevant resolutions;

Deploring vigorously, in this context, the continued non-compliance by Serbia and Montenegro and by the Serbs with relevant international resolutions and calls made upon them;

Reaffirming that territorial gains or changes brought about by violence are not acceptable;

Convinced that, in face of the current situation, the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina has the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, recognized in Article 51 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and reiterating that the maintenance of the current arms embargo on the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina is unjust, illegal and a major factor impeding the use of the right of self-defence;

Stressing that the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina warrants the implementation of decisive measures in conformity with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, in particular Article 42;

Having considered the grave situation arising from the rejection, by the Serbian side, of the peace plan proposed by the 5 Nation Contact Group (France, Germany, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, and the United States);

Expressing its full support to the principled, courageous and conciliatory position, taken in the spirit of peace, of the Bosnian Government, especially their acceptance of the 5 Nation Peace Plan which imposed the difficult burden of internal border delineation;

Noting the proposals and commitments made at the Ministerial Meeting of the 5 Nation Contact Group held in Geneva on 30 July, 1994, in which it was agreed to take "rigorous action" against the Belgrade regime and its surrogates as a consequence of their rejection;

Expressing its deep concern over the recent suggestions made by certain members of the Five Nation Contact Group, presumably based on a tactical move by Serbia and Montenegro as to lift or ease existing sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro and considering such a possibility as dangerous, unbalanced and absolutely unacceptable.

Concerned at the erosion of commitment and unity of the 5 Nation Contact Group subsequent to numerous and painful concessions made by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to the 5 Nation Contact Group proposal;

Further concerned that the 5 Nation Contact Group has not reciprocated these concessions or fulfilled its unambiguously stated commitments and strongly encouraging the 5 Nation Contact Group to stand by its commitments and fulfill them;

Noting that the lack of firm action on the part of the 5 Nation Contact Group has been interpreted as a

weakening of the commitment of the 5 Nation Contact Group by the Serbian side and further noting that the immediate Serbian response to this weakening has been the targeting of UN personnel, shutting down of the Sarajevo "Blue Route" and intensifying of ethnic cleansing;

Conscious of the fact that without effective and meaningful enforcement measures by the international community, the situation has led to a "vicious circle" with the Serbian side, time and again, defying the will of the international community with renewed impunity and stressing that the time for this "vicious circle" to be broken is long overdue;

Reiterating its strong conviction that the establishment of an action oriented relationship and coordination between the OIC Contact Group and the 5 Nation Contact Group would facilitate the successful implementation of the Peace Plan and achievement of a just and durable peace;

Recalling that the Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the provision of the UN Charter and urging it to undertake effective and resolute enforcement measures to implement its earlier resolutions and institute new and rigorous measures against the Serbian side in view of its rejection of the peace plan;

Reaffirming the Declaration of 4 August, 1994 of the OIC Contact Group Ministerial Meeting held in Geneva;

Condemning human rights violations against non-Serbs in Sanjak, Kosovo, and Vojvodina and reaffirming the national rights of Bosniac Muslims of the Sanjak;

Noting with serious concern the aggravating humanitarian situation on the territory under the control of the legal authorities due to severely reduced capacities of industry and agriculture as well as the difficulties of the firms of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina operating abroad;

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EX-ICFM/7-94/PIL/D.1).

1. Strongly urges that the following measures should be taken to strengthen the peace process and to make it credible:

(a) Urgent implementation of Security Council Resolution 838 (1993) with the deployment of international monitors/forces along all the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with Serbia and Montenegro in order to stem the continuing illegal flow of military assistance from Serbia and Montenegro.

(b) The Security Council should adopt resolution calling for the mutual recognition of all the States in the region within their internationally recognized borders.

(c) The Security Council must immediately adopt a resolution that tightens sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) which should be strictly enforced, in case of rejection or non implementation of the demands made above.

(d) A plan should be prepared by the United Nations to ensure that adequate protection is maintained for the people who have taken refuge in the UN designated safe areas. In this context, UNPROFOR has a special moral and legal responsibility to protect the populations of the safe areas. Close air support and air strikes should be applied as mandated by the UN Security Council resolutions. An expansion of the current UN Mandate is necessary. In this context, the OIC Member States reaffirm their commitment to supply more troops and necessary supplies to this end.

(e) The Safe Areas must be protected and expanded to cover all the territories allocated in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (within a sovereign and territorially integrated Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina) under the proposed 5 Nation Contact Group peace plan.

(f) The Security Council should adopt without delay a resolution which would demilitarize Sarajevo and its 10 opstinas, including the elimination of both external and internal confrontation lines as well as encourage return of refugees and promote reconciliation. The status of Sarajevo as the undivided and united capital of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be reaffirmed.

(g) UNPROFOR must take the necessary measures forthwith to reopen the Blue Route as mandated by existing Security Council resolutions.

(h) The continuing ethnic cleansing and other human rights violations in Serb occupied areas, particularly in Banja Luka, and Bijeljina strongly warrants the Security Council to mandate a UN presence in these cities, and as soon as possible, UNPROFOR presence with the mandate to deter crimes against civilians should be established.

2. Demands that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be provided with all necessary means for self defense to exercise individually or collectively its inherent right recognized by Article 51 of the UN Charter.

3. Expresses its readiness to cooperate with all UN member states who exhibit a willingness on their own initiative to provide the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the means for self defense;

4. Reiterates the inapplicability of Security Council Resolution 713 to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia and calls upon the Security Council to confirm this. If no Security Council confirmation is forthcoming, the OIC membership, along with other UN members, will come to the conclusion that members acting individually or collectively can provide the means of self defense to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5. Calls upon those states who have not yet done so to sever all economic and commercial ties with Serbia and Montenegro.

6. Calls upon the Security Council and the Five Nation Contact Group to refrain from entertaining suggestions concerning lifting or easing of existing sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro at this stage.

7. Decides to request the convening of the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Bosnia-Herzegovina in case the Security Council is unable to deal effectively with the Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

8. Urges the Governments and financial institutions as well as humanitarian organizations to extend direct or indirect financial and humanitarian assistance to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina aimed at alleviating the humanitarian crisis, rehabilitating the basic economic activities for the survival of population as well as assisting the firms operating abroad.

9. Demands that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) be granted free access to all detention camps established by Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro and in Bosnia-Herzegovina and to all persons imprisoned in these camps and urges the Serbian authorities to provide to the ICRC all information related to the prisoners without further delay.

10. Warns once again the Serb and Montenegren authorities as well as all persons who commit or order the commission of breaches of international humanitarian law in

the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that they are individually responsible in respect of such breaches and will be punished for war crimes in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and requests in this context the International Tribunal established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 829 to expeditiously try and punish those responsible for the perpetration of crimes against humanity in the former Yugoslavia.

11. Appeals to the international community to mobilize resources for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in coordination and cooperation with the Agency for Reconstruction and Development (AICRED) and emphasizes the need to aid the efforts of the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo in .conjunction with Security Council Resolution 900.

12. Commends the work of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina at the United Nations, New York and requests it to continue its work.

13. Requests the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/7-EX
ON
JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-4 Rabiul Thani 1415H (7-9 September, 1994),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and recalling the UN resolutions relevant to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute which remain unimplemented;

Recalling that the Simla Agreement signed between the Governments of India and Pakistan calls for a final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue;

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations;

Expressing concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against innocent Kashmiris;

Recalling the Report of the OIC Fact Finding Mission on the situation in Kashmir following its visit to Azad Jammu and Kashmir in February 1993, and Regretting that the human rights situation in Indian held Jammu and Kashmir remains grave;

Regretting that the Government of India has not responded favourably so far to the offer of the Good Offices Mission made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and renewed by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Regretting also that the OIC Fact Finding Mission was not allowed to visit Indian held Jammu and Kashmir;

1. Takes note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and endorses the recommendations contained therein (Document No. EX-ICFM/7-94/PIL/D3).

2. Calls for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

3. Condemns the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and calls for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination.

4. Calls upon Member states to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the massive human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

5. Calls upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

6. Supports the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to initiate a meaningful bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and calls upon the Government of India to respond positively to these efforts.

7. Affirms that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

8. Expresses its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region.

9. Calls upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.

10. Appeals to the Member States, OIC and Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

11. Requests the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

12. Requests the Secretary General to establish contact with the governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

13. Endorses the recommendation of the Secretary General that the true representatives of the Kashmiri people should be enabled to have their views expressed in the OIC and other international fora and requests the Secretary General to take necessary steps in this regard.

14. Requests the Secretary General to send a three member OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir as decided by the Twentieth and Twenty-first Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, and to submit a report to him.

15. Requests the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

16. Recommends that member states continue to coordinate their positions and to take joint action at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant international fora to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

17. Decides to establish an OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir at the United Nations in New York, to coordinate the efforts of Member States for promoting the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people in accordance with the UN Resolutions and for safeguarding their fundamental human rights.

18. Requests the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the expeditious setting up of the OIC Contact Group on Kashmir, in consultation with the Chairman of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

19. Decides to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and recommends its consideration by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference.

20. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to present reports thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Seventh Islamic Summit.

RESOLUTION NO.4/7-EX
ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 4 Rabiul Thani 1415H (7-9 September, 1994),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and resolutions of the Islamic Conferences, which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Affirming anew the right of all peoples to decide the form of government they wish to have and to choose their own political, economic and social systems, free from all forms of foreign intervention, coercion or pressure;

Recalling the principled stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its resolutions on Afghanistan since January 1980;

Reiterating its commitment to the promotion of peace and stability in Afghanistan and to the safeguarding of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of this country;

Recalling all relevant U.N. General Assembly resolutions particularly Resolution No.48/208 on the emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war stricken Afghanistan adopted by the 48th Session of the General Assembly;

Noting the establishment of the Islamic State in Afghanistan and successful conclusion of the Afghan Jihad;

Recalling the Afghan Peace Accord signed in Islamabad and ratified at Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 18 Ramadan, 1412H (11 March 1993) as well as in Tehran;

Noting with serious concern that since the adoption of Resolution 8/21-P by the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Afghan parties have not been able, so far, to evolve a national consensus as a consequence of which the political crisis has deepened leading to the escalation of armed conflict;

Expressing its grave concern over the outbreak of armed hostilities among various Afghan factions and parties;

Seriously concerned over the tragic humanitarian dimensions of this conflict which has caused immense loss

of life, wide spread destruction, deprivation and famine in various parts of Afghanistan as well as caused large scale exodus of refugees and displacement of population within Afghanistan;

Underlining the importance of providing humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan and the urgent need to take international actions in this regard;

1. Takes note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Situation in Afghanistan (Document EX-ICFM/7-94/PIL/D.2).

2. Expresses its deep concern over the fratricidal conflict in Afghanistan and appeals to the Afghan leadership to spare no effort to bring the hostilities to an immediate end.

3. Emphasizes the urgent need for a new political consensus among the Afghan parties;

4. Affirms the need for the launching of a credible intra-Afghan process for restoring peace and stability in Afghanistan and for reviving the political, economic, social and institutional infrastructure of the Afghan society.

5. Emphasizes the need for promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement among all political parties and segments of the Afghan society as well as for demobilization of armed groups and formation of national army and police force.

6. Expresses its appreciation and support for the initiatives taken by the Secretary General to promote a credible intra-Afghan peace process and endorses his recommendations for the opening of an OIC Office for Afghanistan and the installation of an OIC monitoring mechanism.

7. Calls upon the Afghan parties to extend their full cooperation to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative for Afghanistan.

8. Reaffirms the decision of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem.

9. Calls for full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and Islamic character of Afghanistan and non-interference in its internal affairs.

10. Expresses its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the United Nations to draw the attention of the international community to the acute economic and political problems of Afghanistan, and in mobilizing assistance for its rehabilitation and reconstruction.

11. Notes with satisfaction all the efforts made by various international organizations particularly the UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in providing humanitarian assistance to the war victims inside Afghanistan under most difficult circumstances.

12. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to evaluate the war damage and destruction in Afghanistan and to prepare a comprehensive report on requirements for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country.

13. Appeals to the international community in particular Member States to respond to the humanitarian exigencies of the situation in Afghanistan by extending generous assistance.

14. Urges member states and Islamic financial institutions to provide assistance for the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and calls for the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of Afghan refugees.

15. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit reports thereon to the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.5/7-EX
ON THE
CONFLICT BETWEEN ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN

The Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 4 Rabi ul Thani 1415H (7-9 September, 1994),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Gravely concerned over the serious escalation of aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijan Republic which has resulted in the occupation of more than 20% of Azeri territory;

Deeply distressed by the appearing of more than one million Azeri displaced persons and refugees resulting from Armenian aggression and magnitude and severity of humanitarian problems;

Recalling the principled position taken on this issue by the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul in June 1992;

Reaffirming the requirements arising from the resolution on this issue of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 25 - 29 April, 1993;

Also recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Final Communique adopted by the OIC Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers at the United Nations, New York, on 23 September, 1992;

Noting the efforts made by the neighbouring countries and regional states, notably the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Turkey to promote a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan;

Conscious of the threat posed to international peace and security by the Armenian aggression;

Urging strict adherence to the Charter of the UN and full implementation of Security Council resolutions;

Noting the destructive influence of the policy of aggression of the Republic of Armenia on the peace process in the CSCE framework;

1. Strongly condemns the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijan Republic;

2. Considers the actions perpetrated against civilian Azeri population in occupied Azeri territory as crimes against humanity;

3. Strongly demands the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, immediate unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories inter alia Lachin and Shusha regions and strongly urges Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic.

4. Calls on the Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Azerbaijan Republic; take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic and decides to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations.

5. Reaffirms that, acquisition of land by use of force cannot be recognized.

6. Calls for a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers.

7. Urges both Armenia and Azerbaijan and all states member of the Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing CSCE peace process and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

8. Reaffirms its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country.

9. Calls for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.

10. Expresses its concern over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic and requests the member states, the Islamic Development Bank and the other Islamic Institutions to render urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Azerbaijan Republic.

11. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and to submit a Report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.6/7-EX
ON THE
CRISIS BETWEEN THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM ON THE OTHER

The Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2-4 Rabi-ul-Thani 1415H (7-9 September, 1994),

Having examined the current crisis between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the one hand, and the United States of America and the United Kingdom on the other;

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on this crisis;

Expressing satisfaction at the flexibility shown by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its readiness for cooperation with the efforts made to resolve this crisis through peaceful means so as to achieve justice for all and to safeguard the Jamahiriya's national sovereignty in accordance with the U.N. Charter and international law;

1. Calls on all parties to exert greater efforts to reach a solution of the crisis thereby ending the plight to which the Libyan people are subjected as a result of the embargo imposed on them.

2. Declares its support for the proposal made in the resolution adopted by the League of Arab States (Doc. 5373-DA,(101)-G 3) on 27 March 1994 calling for the holding of just trial of the two suspects by Scottish Judges in accordance with Scottish law at the seat of the International Court of Justice in The Hague and for urging the Security Council to take into consideration this constructive proposal in order to seek a peaceful solution to avoid any escalation of the crisis, which would exacerbate tension in the region.

3. Calls upon the Security Council to review its two resolutions Nos. 748 and 883 on the crisis.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/7-EX
ON THE
BUDGETS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT
AND THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1994/95

The Seventh Extraordinary Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 4 Rabi ul Thani, 1415H (7 - 9 September, 1994),

Having taken note of the recommendations of the Twenty-third Session of the Permanent Finance Committee regarding the budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for financial year 1994/95;

Having reviewed the budget proposals of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for financial year 1994/95;

Taking into consideration that the financial year 1994/95 has already started without the budget having been approved due to postponement of the Twenty second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Realizing the necessity of approving the budgets so that General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs can carry out the tasks assigned to them by the Islamic Conferences;

1. Approves the report of the Twenty-third Session of the Permanent Finance Committee.

2. Approves the budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for financial year 1994/95 to be fully financed by mandatory contributions of Member States as given below:

1994-95 Budgets

- General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (Jeddah). (Doc. No.EX-ICFM/7-94/AF/D.2)	- US$ 9,932,739
- Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD), Jeddah. (Doc. No.EX-ICFM/7-94/AF/D.3)	- US$ 1,304,620
- Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah, (IFA), Jeddah (Doc.No.EX-ICFM/7-94/AF/D.4)	- US$ 1,540,475

- Statistical, Economic & Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTIC), Ankara (Doc. No.EX-ICFM/7-94/D.5) - US$ 2,000,000

- Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dhaka. (Doc. No.EX-ICFM/7-94/AF/D.6) - US$ 2,120,438

- Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), Istanbul. (Doc. No.EX-ICFM/7-94/AF/D.7) - US$ 1,785,000

- International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH), Istanbul (Doc. No.EX-ICFM/7-94/D.8) - US$ 641,000

- Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade (ICDT) Casablanca (Doc. No.EX-ICFM/7-94/AF/D.9) - US$ 1,172,214

3. Urges the Member States to settle their contributions to the 1994-95 budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs, as soon as possible.

4. Requests the Permanent Finance Committee - when examining the budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs - to take into account the financial implications entailed by the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences.